GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN AGAIN.

He is Indicted as a Publisher of Obscene Literature Put Upon His Trial-Testimony for the Prosecution-George's Speeches Ruled Out.

THE CORRIGAN CHILD HOMICTOR

Sentence of the Court - A Indicial Doubt-Proposed Application to the Governor.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

Stephenson has been appointed by United States I Fisk as deputy marshal in place of John J assistant alderman, resigned. reay Commissioner Shields examined into the

Yesterday Commissioner Shields examined here the see of Martin Cashin and Anna Erras, who are charged rith having set on fire and attempted to destroy the merican ship Mary M. Burr, in the harbor of Bucuos yras, South America. The prosecution so far as it has one, has failed to implicate the defendants. The case

decree of the Court, affirming the report of the ref-in the Justh divorce suit, and which adjudges a de-of divorce in favor of Mrs. Justh, will be found under

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

He is Indicted for Publishing Obscene iterature-A Full Jury Obtained-All the Testimony Submitted for the Prose-

On the reasembling yesterday morning of the Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judge Davis on the Bench—the court room was crowded. It being known that the trial of George Francis Train was on the topic, this of course war sufficient attraction to induce a large attendance. It out the same crowd as througed the recent "Train es" before Jude Daly, though with this noticeable, that there was a great falling off in the number reacure, that there was a great falling off in the number of lady visitors. Mr. Train was on hand punctually at the appointed hour, and so toe his private secretary and a host of his personal adherents and his counsel, Mr. Clark Bell and Mr. Ab H. Hummel. A like promptitude was shown by District Attorney Phelps and Assistant District Attorney Lyon, as also by the six jurors so-lected on Friday last.

It took several hours to make up the required comple, ent of jurors. This was mainly owing to the rigid camination to which the jurors were subjected by the

prisoner's counsel. It was evident, moreover, that a great many did not care to serve on the jury.

"I have formed a decided opinion against the prisoner," asid one of them; "It is an opinion it would take the strongest kind of testimony to remove," "Then you would go into the jury box," queried Mr. Hummel, "with a prejudice against the prisoner!" "Most decidedly so." "Did you not form your opinion in Court for the purost decidedly so."
If you not form your opinion in Court for the purof getting off from this case !" interrupted the

e, sir," answered the juror. looks very much as though you did," spoke up the te, sharply; and then lie added, "I would very much to catch some one doing this, and I would punish ilm."
This judicial hint made the subsequent jurors less bold in expressing their decided opinions.
"What do you think of the sanity of Mr. Train?" one of the jurors was asked.
"I wish I was as sane as he is," was the prompt reponse.

juror was accepted. The last juror of the panel fler examination challenged peremptorily by the "You have used up your peremptory challenges," said Judge Davis.
"I thought as this is an action for felony, we were entitled to thirty challenges," answered Mr. Molf The statute niterations was only five," said the Judge, "and you can have no mofe,"
"Does the Court accept the Juror?"
"Gertanical"

"You ask accept if you wish. The jurie will be sworn." The following bersons constitute the jury —Isaac Misner, Evelyn F. French, Affred Beddiek, Keyton J. Mann, harles H. Tenney, Kolman Lappe, horris Ellinger, John Son, William Heller, William Wederles, Angus L. Freeman and Thomas Briggs.

After nearly two days' tedious delay in some catechize of the manner of the service of th ong statement of the care against Mr. Train, he can state of the indictment against Mr. Train, he can state of the interest of s, and admitted having written certain ming to be responsible for all its con-stated that his publishing the paper had tents; Mr. Train stated that his publishing the paper had caused much trouble with his wife's father, but he would continue, and was preparing No. 5, which would be better still; Comstock then asked for a paper and got one of No. 2, which he produced; he seized a large basket of them next day on leaving Nichols' place.

A reass was now taken, and on the reconvening of the Court Mr. Bell saked that the cross-examination of Mr. Comstock be postponed until Mr. William F. Howe, the senior counsel, who was unavoidably absent to meet the real persent, as he desired him to conduct the cross-examinations. xammations.

Judge Davis said that he thought that Mr. Bell was competent to conduct the cross-examination and refused

Judge Davis said that he thought that Mr. Bell was competent to conduct the cross-examination and refused to allow a postponement.

Mr. Comstock then took the witness stand, and, under Mr. Bell's cross-examination, stated that he had commenced his work of suppressing obseene literature in March, 1872, of his own volition, and acting under no instructions from any society; he belonged to the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association; during the past six months he had had ten tons of obscene literature; he never gave any of it away except some samples which he gave to Recorder Hackett, who ordered them destroyed; the only persons he had spoken to about the Train matter before his visit to the accased were District Attorney Garvin and Assistant District Attorney Sulivan; he reported his action in arresting Mr. Train to a committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city; he had been told by Mr. Sullivan that there was not evidence enough to implicate Mr. Train; therework had the went to Mr. Frain and received one of the papers. The witness then proceeded to relate his interview with Mr. Train, as he had on the direct examination. Mr. Comstock further said that he bought three papers from Mrs. Nichols, and one at the Metropolitan Hotel. The witness was asked how much he expected to receive for his work, but he refused to answer, and the question was raised out. He said, however, that there was an arrangement by which he was not to suffer in his business.

John N. Nichol was next sworn. He testified that he

was an arrangement by which he was not to suffer in his business.

John N. Nichol was next sworn. He testified that he sold copies of the Train Lique of his own free will; he received them from Mr. Train; he identified handbills and posters as being published by Mr. Train.

Mr. Lyon handed a copy of the Train Lique to the Judge and each of the lurors, and for several minutes they were all busily absorbed in perusing its contents. When they had finished their reading Mr. Lyon announced that this concluded all the testimony for the prosecution. Mr. Howe will open the case this morning for the defence and then they will call their testimony. The intention is to call Dr. Hammond and some other medical experts who for the prosecution in the late examination as to the safity of Mr. Train testified that he was insane, and through their evidence—thus turning the tables on the prosecution—show his insanity and consequent irreponsibility for the publication of the Train Lique.

THE CHILD KILLING CASE.

Sentence of Edward Corrigan-Giving Him the Benefit of a Doubt-Proposed Appeal to Governor Dix.

Appeal to Governor Dix.

Edward Corrigan, who was tried last week and convicted of manstaughter in the first degree, in having caused the death of Barbara Fritz, an infant, while in her mother's arms, by hitting her on the forehead with a paving stone, was arraigned before Justice Davis yesterday morning for sentence, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. His counsel, Mr. Hummell, made an appeal in his behalf, in which he claimed that Corrigan was sufficient imagent of the crime of which he stood an his behalf, in which he claimed that Corrigan was entirely innocent of the crime of which he stood convicted. He informed the Court that he had some witnesses, who were to have been called on the trial, but were not, who saw the prisoner in his own room at the time like child was killed, and who were now ready to testify to that effect. Four witnesses were then sworn, who gave evidence in substance corroborative of the statement made by counsel, and also gave the prisoner an expellent previous character.

Judge Davis, in passing sentence, said that he bimself did not feel quite cary in his mind as to the guilt of the prisoner, and for that reason would not impose the extreme punishment defined by statute. Out of respect for the wardiet of the jury he could not fix the lowest term, which was seven years in State Prison. Under all the circumstances he considered it best to sentence the prisoner to serve in State Prison, at hard labor, for a term of ten years, hinting that that would not projudice his chance for a pardon from the Governor.

Mr. Hummel stated that he should apply to the Executive as soon as possible for a pardon.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Judgo Benedict sat in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, and proceeded with the disposal of the crimi, and humans. oal husiness. The Case of F. L. Tainter—The Defalca-

tion in the Atlantic Bank. F. L. Taimer, the alleged defaulting cashier of the At-faulte Bank, pleaded not guilty to an indictment charg-in, him with having embezaled \$400,000, the property of that establishment. On the application of his counsel, Mr., John Shorwood and Ar. John B. Barrill, leave was given by the Court to make a motion on Thursday to quash the

THE COURTS. Indictment, and the case is to be tried on Monday next if the motion in question be denied.

The Wallkill Bank Defalcation—The Case

Charles Callender has been indicted for receiving a bribe, as Bank Examiner, for making a favorable report of the affairs of the Ocean National Bank of this city, while it is alleged that at the time of making the said report, the affairs of the bank were in an unsound condition. With reference to this case, Mr. Joseph Bell read an affairt to the effect that Mr. D. Randolph Martin is an important and essential witness for the detendant and that he (Mr. Bardol) was nis way home from South America, where he had gone some time since on matters of business. The Judge said he would permit Mr. Bell to call the case again on Monday next.

Foresting Bati Bonds.

In the following cases ball bonds were forfeited:—F. E. Andrews, indicted for sending obscene publications.

licted for sending obscene publications at Office, and Norton Moller, indicted for

Motions in Arrest of Judgment.

Counsel on behalf of Julius A. Julian, who had been convicted of sending an obscene circular through the mails, made a motion in arrest of judgment. After a short argument the Court denied the motion. A similar motion on behalf of Charles Heydt, who had been convicted during the present term of Court of going "straw ball," was also denied.

The Spring Valley Distillery Case.

Simon Donan and Christopher Flood, indicted for alleged complicity in transducent distillation at Spring Valley distillery (the particulars of which have been repeatedly reported in the Hanatto, pleaded not guilty.

The case of Beniamin F. Schuman, who has been in-

of William H. Buck, who is indicted for sending "as wdust" elrentars through the mails, was set down for trial next Thursday, with leave to counsel for the defence to make a motion, in the meantime, to quash the

Presenting Pales Papers to a United false papers to a United States officer, a motion was made to quash the indicates. Having heard the argument Judge Benedlet reserved his decision.

The Court adjourned till to-day.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

The Jasth Divorce Suit.

Before Judge Fancher.
rt of Samuel C. Reed, the referee before whem The report of Samuel C. Reed, the referee before whem evidence was taken by order of the Court in the Justin divorce suit, has been confirmed by the Court, and the following judgment has been effered:—
Virginia W. Justin vs. Emil Justin.—This action having

virginia w. Juston w. Bini Josto.—Inis action having been duly commenced by the service of a summons and complaint upon the defendant, and the defendant having appeared therein and put in an answer to said complaint, which answer he subsequently withdrew, and this action thereafter having been referred to Samuel C. Reed, which answer he subsequently withdrew, and this action thereafter having been referred to Samuel C. Reed, counsellor-at-law of the city of New York, to take proof in the same and report to the Court, with his opision and the report of said referce, and his opision having been flied, whereby it appears that the parties to this action were married, as set forth in the complaint, in the city and State of New York, and were, at the time of the commencement of this action and the complaint, both inhabitants of this said State; that the defendant has committed in the city of New York the several acts of adultery charged in the complaint, and that the same were not committed by the procurement or with the connivance of the plaintiff, and that the same have not been forziven or condoned by her; that the plaintiff consents that the defendant shall have the custody of the cidest child, the son of the painties, the defendant to be responsible for his maintenance, while the plaintiff demands the custody of the two daughters of the parties, she to be responsible for the imaintenance, and that the plaintiff asks for no almony. Now, on motion of John D. Towsend, the attorney for the plaintiff, it is adjudged that said report of said referce be and the same hereby is continued; and it is further adjudged that the marriage between the plaintiff, it's further adjudged that it shall be lawful for said Rmill Justh, the defendant, were dead; and it is also adjudged that it shall be lawful for said Rmill Justh, the defendant, were dead parties, own in Justh, and Edith Justh, be and hereby is given and awarded to Virginia W. Justh, the plaintiff, who shall support and maintain them; and that the desiendant, who shall support and maintain them; and that the defendant, who shall support and maintain them; and the the defendant, who shall support and maintain them; and the the defendant, who shall support and maintain them; and the the defendant, who shall support and maintain them; and the the defendant, who shall support and maintain

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions. The People ex rel George W. Blunt vs. Andrew II, Treen, Countroller-Motion for mandamus denied. (See Green, Comptroller.—Motion for mandamus denied. (Secondarium).

In the Matter of Guardianship of R. S. Hollister.—Report of referee confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions.

Johnson vs. Williams.—Order for extra allowance to detendant of \$183. Garbade vs. Dammann.—Notion to continue injunction granted. Jardine vs. Quactumbush.—Order granted. Welss vs. Welss.—Botton granted and order of refermann.-Motion to continue injunction

Weiss vs. Weiss.—Motion granted and control weiss vs. Weiss.—Motion granted and the service of t Hoffman vs. Pischer et al.—Motion to ascertain defendant's damages by reason of injunction denied as premature, but without costs.

Stillings vs. Buffum.—Motion that case be referred granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SERERAL TERM. How a Money-Lender Overreached Him-

Before Judges Daly and Larremore.

Mr. Andrew Bowne sought a loan of \$5,000 from C. B.

Le Baron upon a mortgage on the premises 304 Spring street, executed by himself and his mother, she being possessed of a life estate and he of the fee in remainder. Finally Le Baron, in August, 1870, gave Bowne two checks, one for \$2,00 and another for \$500, and Bowne and his mother executed a deed of the property to Le Baron, and gave him possession. Bowne received the money upon the \$2,000 check, but was required to endorse the other over to Le Baron, who retained \$340, endorse the other over to Le Baron, who retained \$340, or which \$250 was to be used to pay taxes and assessments upon the place, \$50 to pay Le Baron's lawyer, and \$40 to cover other alleged expenses. In December Bowne tendered Le Baron \$2,500 and demanded the Bowne tendered Le Baron \$2,500 and demanded the property, claiming that the conveyance was made as a mortgage, and that upon the money being repaid in four months, with interest, the property—on which Le Baron was meanwhile to collect the rents—was to be deeded back. Le Baron refused, though in this way his gain was 100 per cent, saying the property was absolutely his After fruities negotiation, Bowne, in April, 1871, brought a suit in the Common Pleas to compel Le Baron to loosen his gripe. The following November, just as the case was to be called for trial, Le Baron came to terms, and the suit was discontinued, on his written simplication to make reconveyance. After he had done so, the \$2,500 having been repaid him, it was found that the taxes and assessments, contrary to his assertion, had not been paid; but he refused to refund the \$250 retained for such payment because not mentioned in the stipulation. Mrs. Bowne such him for the \$250 in the First District Court. Judge Quinn there held that as far as the subject matter of the stipulation was concensive, but that conversation, though bad before it was made, as to other matters, was admissible, and allowed evidence that Le Baron had then asserted that the taxes were paid and that the stipulation was thereupon made on that basis, and gave judgment for Mrs. Bowne. Le Baron appealed, but the Court of Common Ploas yesterday promptly affirmed the judgment.

MARINE COURT -- PART 3. A Contested Agency Suit.

Before Judge Gross.

Dudley S. Steele and another vs. William W. Thomp by the plaintiffs, to the defendants, agent of one Alexander Clendinen, for the use of the detendants' quarry on the Hudson River. The value of the goods and the lact of the delivery was admitted, and the only point litigated was the agency of Mr. Clendinen. Jury still out.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

A Batch of Prisoners Convicted of Larceny and Sent to the State Prison.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Assistant District Attorney Bollins conducted the pros-

James Grogan was tried and convicted of an attempt at sodomy, and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Andrew Cluff pleaded guilty to grand tarceny, he hav-Andrew Cluff pleaded guilty to grand larceny, he having on the 16th of April stolen a gold watch, valued at \$100
from William Caroll. He was sent to the State Prison
for four years and six months.

Terence Foley, who on the 11th of May stole a silver
watch, a gold chain and \$17 in money from Charles
Pearson, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny.
Michael Butter and Henry Williams were permitted to

Michael Butler and Henry Williams were permitted to plead guilty to a similar grade of crime, the charge being that on the 10th of May they stole two gold watch chains, valued at \$90.

Foley, Butler and Williams were each sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

William Weish was sentenced to the same institution upon a similar plea. The allegation against him was that, on the 30th of April he stole \$57 worth of cigars and a cost worth \$40 from Edward Dickey.

Katle Connolly, against whom were five indictments for isrceny, pleaded guilty to one charging her with stealing ladies wearing apparel and jewelry, valued at \$500, on the 30th of January, the property of N. G. Dunn, 149 Rast Eighty-tourth street. Mr. Rollins informed the Court that the accused was in the habit of procuring situations in respectable families as a seamstress, and after remaining a short time robbed them. Her guilt was clear, and the Judge sontenced her to the State Prison for four years and six months.

Annie Lillies, who was jointly indicted with Lawrence Hines, Peter Donnelly and Michael Berry, who on the 1st of May stole a truck load of trunks containing several thoceand dollars' worth of dresses and jewelry, the property of William H. Unde, piceded guilty to receiving

James Cassidy, jointly indicted with Frank Clark, Wilham Fleche and George Massett, was tried and convicted of burgiary in the third degree. The evidence furnished by the prosecution showed that on the night of the 3d inst the tailor's store of Loeb Frankenthaier, 70 Avenue B, was entered and \$500 worth of cloth and coats stolen. An officer saw the prisoners jump off a Second avenue car as five o'clock in the morning. They dropped the bags which they had. Clark was pursued and arrested, and three hours afterwards the officer secured Cassidy, who was sent to the State Frison for three years.

Mary Callan pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, she having stolen a pair of diamond earrings worth \$300 on the 26th of March, the property of Mr. Jonas Straus, 200 west Fouriecoth street. There were mitigating circumstances in this case, and as the complainant, Mr. Straus, recovered the property and spoke in the girl's favor, she having been influed to steal the earlings by a first of hat reported the Hendel Cannon, who was charged with stealing, on the 8th inst. a caust of beer, worth \$50, the property of Edward Underhill, pleaded guilty to the lesser offence, and was sent to the Fenitentiary for six months.

COUST CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

COURT OF COMMON PLRAM—TRIAL TREM—Part 1.—Held by Judge Loew.—Non. 1625, 2313, 68, 612, 613, 1617, 2011, 2012, 1798, 388, 90, 472, 1838, 258, 165.

SUPERME COURT—CRAMMERS.—Non. 14, 27, 32, 40, 44, 45, 45, 47, 49, 89, 59, 17, 18, 6, 914, C. 611 92.

SUPERME COURT—SPECIAL TREM.—Law and Fact.—Nos. 209, 264, 257, 25, 18, 8, 270, 53, 55, 59, 60, 65, 71, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 91, 35, 190, 204. Marine Court—Fart I.—Nos. 2463, 2752, 2699, 1802, 1802, 2465, 1817, 2116, 1947, 2112, 2404, 1943, 1707, 1834, 2107, 1259, 2355, 2750, 1888, 2071, 1724, 1755, 1965, Part 2.—Nos. 2225, 2255, 2753, 2518, 2177, 17853, 1505, 1645, 1647, 2761, 1989, 2187, 2859, 2275, 2277, 2249, Part 3.—Nos. 1866, 2030, 2026, 1652, 1976, 2146, 1995, 1579, 2246, 2216, 2218, 2229, 222, 2224, SUFFRIGH COURT—Part 1.—Same calendar. Part 2.—Nos. 1866, 2030, 1902, 1769, 1472, 1200, 1502. SUPERIOR COURT—GRINERAL TERM.—Nos. 100, 102, 165, 165, 189, 181, 182, 183, 184, 183, 186, 190, 191, 192, 96, 131, 161, 162, 168, 171, 193, 196, 196, 197.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Alleged Violation of the Bankrupt Act. Before Judge Benedict. In the case of John Christman vs. Stephen Haynes

Judge Benedict yesterday rendered the following decision:

The present is a clear case. A bankrupt, Annie Hentall, within four months before the filing of a petition in sankruptcy against her, suffered her property to be seized on execution by the defendant, with the intent to give the defendant a preference over the other creditors. She was then insolvent, and the defendant had reasonable causes to believe her to be insolvent at the time. When chargeable with such knowledge he took the proceedings which resulted in a judgment against the bankrupt, a subsequent transfer to him by the Sheriff, through the machinery of a sale under his execution, of all the property of the bankrupt to the exclusion of her other creditors. The evidence brings the case fully within the decisions of the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the United States, and entitles the assignee to a judgment against the defendant for the value of the property so received by him in Fraud of the Bankrupt act. The testimony does notshow clearly what that value is. It is at least the sum of \$1,202, for the defendant when he received the property endorsed that sum upon his execution. The bankrupt says it was worth more, and if sold at retail would have realized as much as \$2,340. But I do not feel justified upon her evidence as she gives it to give judgment against the defendant for the sum she states as being the value of the property received by him. Upon the evidence the judgment against the defendant while of the property received by him. Upon the evidence the judgment against the defendant while of the property received by him. Upon the evidence the judgment against the defendant while of the property received by him. Upon the evidence the judgment against the defendant while of the property for the bankrupt taken by the Sheriff and delivered to the defendant.

CITY COURT-SPECIAL TERM. A Desperate Burglar.

Before Judge Reynolds.

Counsellor Ridgeway yesterday applied for a writ of abeas corpus, with the view of having John McHalpine. the desperate burglar who was caught early on Saturda; morning in the house of Mr. Peter Dingee, corner of Myrtle and Clinton avenues, admitted to ball pending the examination before Justice Riley. McHalpine when dis-covered in the bouse, attempted to escape, when Mr. Dingee pursued him, and, after a desperate struggle, Judge McCue yesterday granted the writ and made it cturnable to morrow morning at ten o'clock.

> COURT OF SESSIONS. A Wife Beater Convicted.

Before Judge storre.

Henry Minching was placed on trial yesterday for beating his wife, Rosa. The couple lived at 485 8mith street, and on the 18th of Pebruary last the prisoner returned home and quarrelied with his wife about some trivial matter. turned home and quarrelied with his wife about some trivial matter. The result was that he seized a saucepan and began to pound Mrs. Minching's head with it. The poor woman was so badly injured that she was confined to her bed for two weeks.

The prisoner's story was that he acted in self-defence, having been attacked by his wife and two other women, who beat him with broomsticks, pulled his hair and scratched his lace.

The was convicted of assault and battery and remanded for senaches.

THE SHERIFF AND THE COURT OFFICERS.

The Judges in the County Court House yesterday decided that the bill providing for the appointment of Court officers by the Sheriff, at their request, does not operate to remove the present staff of officers, and that the

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 92, 109, 59, 81, 58, 6, 20, 57, 71, 125, 98, 120, 118, 66, 123, 140, 150.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1873. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 187A.
The Court of Claims to-day rendered judgment for some five hundred dollars in favor of retired Major General Eli Long as commutation for fuel and quarters while he was serving as Professor of Military Science at the Indiwas serving as Professor of Military Science at the Indiana State University under detail of the War Department. The decision of this test case establishes the principle that retired officers assigned to such duty are entitled to receive the full pay and emoluments of their rank. The Court of Claims also to-day rendered judgments in favor of the following named parties for cotton taken from them and sold by the United States.—Henry D. Weed and George Cornwell, of Savannah, for 324, 432; Alfred L. Tyler, of Savannah, \$83,921; Dwight Lathrop, of Savannah, \$56,511; Carl W. Heinsius, of Savannah, \$42,822; William A. Wilson, of Mobile, 39,035; Marshall, \$42,822; William A. Wilson, of Mobile, 39,035; Marshall, Beach & Co., of Charleston, S. C., \$21,103.

The case of Robert and John M. Forbes vs. The United States was remanded to the trial docket for proof of the value of the steamship Meteor at the time sie was setzel by the United States was farshal at New York for alleged violation of the neutrality laws.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 19, 1873. The following is the Court of Appeais' day calendar for Tuesday, May 20:-Nos. 89, 44, 161, 83, 92, 91, 109 and 119.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

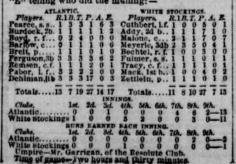
The Invincible (!) Philadelphians Vanquished-The Conquerors of the Red Stockings Again Victorious-Philadelphia Disconsolate and Brooklyn Jubilant. The game on the Union Grounds yesterday after-

noon, between the Philadelphia Club-the White Stockings-and the Atlantics, attracted an audlence of about twenty-five hundred persons. A more singular contest than this has not been witnessed by anybody for many a long day, and it is to be hoped will not be repeated this season at least. From first to last it was full of most abominable plays, intermixed with others of a highly brilliant nature. An execrable must was at once followed up by a magnificent piece of fielding that would instantly "bring down the house" in tuwould instantly "bring down the heuse" in tumultous rounds of applause. From the first to the
eighth inning the Philadelphians maintained the
lead, but, by fine batting, assisted by glaring errors
on the part of the Philadelphians, the Atlantics
pulled up their score from one run at the beginning
on the seventh inning to thirteen at the close of the
ninth, making twelve runs in three innings. In
the field all played magnificently, and all naufed
most outrageously. Pearec, Debiman and Ferguson did the best batting for the Atlantics, while
Meyerle carried off like honors for the White
Stockings.

Stockings.

The umpiring gave universal dissatisfaction, and the sporting men who took the long end of the betting—the odds were 100 to 50 in favor of Philadelphia—came away greatly dejected and very much impoverished.

The following is the score, the column headed "E" telling who did the mufling:—



THE AGONY ENDED

The Last of the Nominations Under the New Charter.

A Brilliant Day in the City Hall-"After Many Days"-Nominations for Police and Park Commissioners, City Chamberlain, Commissioner of Jurors, Inspectors of Weights and Measures

SKETCHES OF THE NOMINEES

and Minor Offices.

The Dock Commissioners Confirmed.

The political excitement about the City Hall cul-

ninated yesterday, when the Mayor sent in the last of the batch of nominations for city officers under the provisions of the new charter. The Board of Aldermen met at eleven o'clock, three or four hours earlier than their usual time, and for a full hour before they assembled the corridors were filled with jostling, buzzing and interested crowds of men. It seems that at least one-half of the army of expectants that has camped about the during the past two or three weeks was not aware that the hour of meeting was so soon after breakfast, for the reporter encountered scores of persons about three o'clock, who inquired of him "When does the Board meet—half-past three?" If all those who were desirous of being present had contrived to be among those who were there the result would have been a very large concourse of politically anxious people. There was a whole universe of "taik" going on but it amounted to nothing. Since the nomina tions have been under the Mayor's consideration the predictions as to who were to be the lucky men have taken an extremely wide range, and yet they have not averaged more than one accurate prophecy out of every four candidates. Politicians and reporters have pumped every source of intermation dry in the endeavor to learn something as to Mayor Havemeyer's intentions, but the Mayor kept his own counsels to such a peculiar extent that it is safe to say that there was not a man in New York who could at any time have asserted with the certainty of subsequent proof that he knew who the selected men for even one board of appointees were to be. Some of the most intensely "sure things" ever whispered by a politician into a newspaper reporter's ear have been dropped confidentially into the HERALD reporter's memory and have remained there without being committed to paper, and it is fortunate that they were not written, for, like the few "prob abilities" that were given, they, too, would have been wrong. It is now reduced to a certainty, however, who most of the appointees are, and only a few nominees remain to be confirmed, as they in all probability will be to-day, to complete the record of the "ins" and fill the cup of misery for

Immediately upon the assembling of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, all the members being present, a communication from the Mayor was received asking permission to withdraw the nomination made on Friday last of Thomas McGrath for City Marshal. The Mayor stated that it was not in any wise a reflection upon the character or ability of the nominee, but simply for the reason that his name was presented under a misapprehension. The request was acceded to.

On motion the Board proceeded to confirm the nominations for Dock Commissioners sent in by the Mayor on the 16th ultimo, and Jacob A. Westervelt, William Gardiner and William Budd were each confirmed by the unanimous vote of the

The Board then proceeded to confirm the nominations for City Marshals, and Adolf Bernbaum, Albert Weber, Levi Lippmann, John J. Murphy, William A. Hendricks, Henry Ross, Sigismund Leverson and Joseph Wallace were confirmed, to hold office for three years.
Christian Sutter, nominated for the office of City

Marshal, was the subject of some little discussion on the motion to confirm.

Alderman OFFENDORFER vouched for him on the representation of personal friends who were acquainted with Sutter, and as soon as he had taken his seat

said that the confirmation of the candidate would be neither proper nor justifiable. He made a state

be neither proper nor justifiable. He made a statement at some length, and insisted that he was speaking from his personal knowledge of the nominee's character, as well as from the representations of friends who knew him well.

Alderman Van Shakke expressed surprise that there should be any objection to the confirmation of any nominee whom the Mayor should submit to this Board. (Laughter.)

After some discussion the case of Sutter was laid over by a vote of 9 to 8. It is very generally conceded that Mr. Sutter's chances of being a Marshal this term are very slim, for Alderman Morris also stated that several responsible gentlemen had called upon him and made objections to Sutter as not being a proper person on whom to confer the position.

position.

Alderman Cooper moved that the Board proceed to centirm the Mayor's nominations for Commissioners of the new County Court House.

Alderman McCapperry desired to learn the occupation of Wyllis Blackstone, the first nominee on the list, and asked, "is he a builder?" Of course, he is.

he is.

The Alderman is a builder also; and if any member had replied "yes" Alderman McCafferty would at once have voted to confirm the nomination;

at once have voted to confirm the nomination; but
Alderman Van Schaick rose and stated that he did not think it prindent for the Board to proceed with the confirmation of these gentiemen named to-day, for the reason that the Mayor and Aldermen were officials in relation to the city of New York. This commission related exclusively to a matter pertaining to the jurisdiction of the county of New York, and he thought it out of the province of the Board of Aldermen. He had no objection to present to the gentlemen nominated, but he desired that the Board should proceed legally and constitutionally. He thought it advisable that the Board should postpone their consideration and ask the opinion of the Counsel of the Board before taking final action. He therefore moved to that effect.

Alderman Billings seconded the resolution, and

the opinion of the Counsel of the Board before Taking final action. He therefore moved to that effect.

Alderman Billings seconded the resolution, and in a few remarks supported the ground taken by Alderman Van Schalek.

Alderman Cooper wanted to proceed at once with the confirmation.

Alderman McCapperty and Morris thought it would be advisable to take a legal opinion on the subject before confirmation, and a resolution to that effect was adopted.

Should the Counsel sustain the objection the nominations will, in all probability, be confirmed by the Aldermen, sitting as a Board of Supervisors, they being in that capacity county officers.

A communication was received from the Mayor nominating Henry H. Porter a commissioner to select a site for the building of a new Court House for the Third Police and Judicial district (Jefferson Market). The communication was laid over and ordered to be printed.

The Mayor also sent in the nominations of Frederick Reinemann, Patrick Pury, Cornelius Farley, John A. Webb, John A. Larkin and James Boylan, to be city marshals. Laid over and ordered to be printed.

A resolution was adopted directing Joseph C. Pinckney, Clerk of the Common Council and the Law Committee of the Board, to compile and codify the ordinances of the Common Council and the State laws relating to the city and county of New York, the work or compilation to be called "The Municipal Code and Ordinances of the City of New York."

Alderman Billings moved that the remonstrance presented by the Board of Fire Underwriters

Municipal Code and Ordinances of the City of New York."

Alderman Billings moved that the remonstrance presented by the Board of Fire Underwriters against the confirmation as Commissioner of Buildings of Walter W. Adams, and which the Board by a vote at its last meeting refused to hear read, be returned to the Underwriters.

Aldermen Coopen and Billings spoke against that action as "one of the most outrageous things that ever transpired before a legislative body, as an infringement and violation of the right of petition," &c. The motion was lost.

A communication was received from the Mayor nominating as Folice Commissioners of the city of New York, Oliver Charlock, to hold omice until May 1, 1878; Hugh Gardiner, to hold until May 1, 1876, and John J. Russell, to hold until May 1, 1875, and John J. Russell, to hold until May 1, 1876,

This was the sensation of the whole feast of nomi nations—"the long-looked-for come at last"—and as soon as the nominations were read and laid over fully one-half of the audience left the chamber, so great had been their anxiety to learn these names and carry the news to the outer world. The Mayor also sent in nominations of James Crawford Nicholas McCornick Theodore & Kent

The Board of Aldermen reassembled at one o'clock, President S. B. H. Vance in the chair. A communication was received from the Mayor nominating Joseph B. Varnum as a Commissioner of Jurors, in place of Douglas Taylor. The Board was asked to lay the nomination upon the table, as it was an open question as to whether the appointment should go for confirmation to the Board of Aldermen or the Board of Supervisors. If the Commissionership of Jurors be declared by the Corporation Council to be a county office, this nomination must obviously go before the Board of Supervisors; but if it be a city office, the Aldermen will have full power to confirm. This being the present status of the controversy and the question being in the hands of the Corporation Counsel, the Mayor asked the Board to table the nomination until the legal opinion should be delivered.

In another communication, the Mayor presented the name of George W. Lane for the office of City Chamberiain. This nomination was laid upon the table and the communication of the Mayor ordered to be printed.

Alderman Bhilings called for a vote upon the name of Christian Sutter, nomination of the After Recess.

table and the communication of the Mayor ordered to be printed.

Alderman Billings called for a vote upon the name of Christian Sutter, nominated for City Marshal, and declared that this candidate was not a fit person to hold office under the city government. Several Aldermen asked that judgement be suspended regarding the man's character, until they had had time to make further inquiries. The motion of Alderman Billings, to take the name from the table, was lost, and if Mr. Sutter's name is not withdrawn before it is again called up, there is every probability that his past character, good or had, will then get a thorough overhauling.

The Mayor, in another communication to the Board, nominated the following gentlemen for Commissioners of the Public Parks:—Philip Bissinger, for four years, term to expire May 1, 1875; David B. Williamson, for three years, term to expire May 1, 1875; Salem H. Wales, for two years, term to expire May 1, 1875; and Fred. E. Church, for one year, term to expire May 1, 1874.

The communication took the usual course and was laid over until the next meeting. The Board then adjourned until two o'clock this (Tuesday) alternoon.

SKETCHES (F THE NOMINEES.

The Police Commission Oliver Charlick, who heads the list of nominees for this Board, is a man about sixty years of age, a native of New York and a democrat in politics. He is a merchant by profession, but is best, though not popularly, known as a railroad manager and operator, the scene of his labors being Long Island principally. He is President and master of the Long Island Railroad, and is virtually "king of the country" along its route. He is also President and and largely interested in the Flushing Railroad, Mayor Havemeyer being Vice President of the san Corporation. He has been for years a member of the Tammany Society and the Tammany General Committee, and is at present a delegate in the Committee from the Fifteenth district. In 1848-44 he was elected Assistant Alderman from the First ward, and, in 1845, Alderman from the same district. He was elected President of the Board of Aldermen during this latter term. He is an ex tremely acute and energetic man, a cautious and

trict. He was elected President of the Board of Aldermen during this latter term. He is an extremely acute and energetic man, a cautious and expert wire-puller, and if he were inclined to be a bad man, would be a very bad one, for he is bold in expedient and wary in intrigue. There will probably be quite a fight over his confirmation.

Hugh Gardiner, the second nominee, is a man of perhaps fifty years of age, a dyed in the wool republican, who, however, has never held a public office. He is an unusually adroit politician and is engaged in mercantile business. He is at present President of the Radical Republican Central Committee. He was Vice President of the same organization in 1809 and 1870, and presiding officer of the famous meeting at which the New York republican organization was worsted in the former year. That meeting is memorable as being one of the most boisterous and violent political assemblages ever seen in this city.

General Abram Duryee is a native of New York, and is about fifty-five or sixty years of age. He is by profession a merchant and by inclination a soldier, and has never held any local civic office. He became a member of the Seventh regiment in 1838, and passed through every grade of rank from private up to Colonel commanding. He was in command of the regiment at the famous "Astor place riot" and other local disturbances at various times, and was commander of his regiment for eleven years. He also escorted the remains of President Monroe to Richmond, and on his return his command was reviewed by the President and Cabinet. He resigned his position July 4, 1869, and became a member of the veteran corps of the Seventh. At the breaking out of the great rebellion he organized in fifteen days the Fifth regiment. New York volunteers, popularly known as Duryee's Zonaves, a famous fighting regiment. He commanded at Fortress Monroe in 1861, and served wounders at the proper of the generalship for distinguished bravery on the field, and officially thanked by his native State. He resigned from the

Philip Bissinger, who is nominated to serve the long term on the Park Commission, is a new name in the politics of the city. He has been long and favorably known as the President of the Germania Savings Bank, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Fourteenth street. He is past middle age, and has long been a democrat. He has kept ale politics, and is everywhere spoken of as a very fit appointment. There seemed to be some doubts on

cept; but the rumor seems to be without foundation.

David B. Williamson, the second name for Park
Commissioner, like Mr. Bissinger, has never held
any public office in this city. He is a lawyer and
has a good record among his profession.

Salem H. Wales is at present a member of the
Park Commission, and his nomination is simply
equal to a reappointment. He is a literary gentieman, and is largely interested in the proprietorship of the Scientific American. He belongs to an
old New York family and resides on Fifth avenue.

Fred. E. Church, the fourth nominee for Park
Commissioner, is a well known artist and resides,
it is asserted, in Foughkeepsie. Many wno are
very friendly to Mr. Church, and who would be
glisd to see him in a seat on the commission, express the opinion that he cannot be legally appointed to the office, being a non-resident. It is
asserted by others of his acquaintances that Mr.
Church intends to remove his residence to the city
after the Summer months.

City Chamberlain.

George W. Lane, who has received the noming tion for the important office of City Chamberlain, is everywhere regarded as a worthy man. He is an old and respected tea merchant on Front street, and until the formation of the Committee of Seventy was a stranger to the New York political world. He is a republican, and in 1889 was President of the New York Port Society, an organization for promoting Christianity among seamen. He is regarded as a good man for the place.

Joseph B. Varnum, the nominee for Commissioner of Jurors, has for some years been prominent in local politics. He was Alderman of the Fourteenth district in 1896-7. He is a member of the New York Bar and belongs to the Century and Union League clubs. He is a finent speaker and was a prominent member of the Citizens' Association. In politics he is a republican and is in accord with the present rulers in the City Hall.

Alderman Van Schaick Endorsed. Between two and three hundred citizens of the Seventh Assembly district met last evening, at the

Seventh Assembly district met last evening, at the University, opposite Washington square, to take action upon the course pursued by Aiderman Joseph Van Schaick.

Thomas Levy was called to the chair and Lewis Degan appointed Secretary. On motion a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting, consisting of A. J. Mackey, James Burke, Henry Kemble, T. Scholey, Edward McGill and Frank Burss, who reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the electors of the Seventh Assembly district have watched with great satisfaction the action of our Aiderman, Jenkins van Schaick, and we do most leartily endorse all his actions in that honorable body of which he is a member.

A Soldier-Fireman's Farewell to His Department.

General Shaler yesterday sent the following letter to the various fire companies:-TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE FIRE DEPA

To the Officers and Menners of the Fire Department, and the street of them as President, earnestly devoted to improving the efficiency of the Department, I find my official connection severed. To say that it is unattended by disagrecable feelings would be untrue; and in expressing my regret at the separation, I beg to say a parting word to you all, and particularly to those zealous officers who by their energy have contributed so much towards elevating the department to its present high standard of efficiency. New York to-day points with pride to the organization which must protect the property and the lives of her citizens from the demon of fire. She is conscious of its ability and reposes all confidence in its levalty. This excellence has been sequired only by a featured observance of

THE POISONED FOOD.

ALEXANDER SHALER.

Dr. Harris' Theory of the Poisoning-He Believes It To Have Been in Corned Beef-The Chemist's Statement-The Case Not Kept Secret-Who Sold the Meat !- The Poisoned Servants Con-

There were no new developments in the poison ing of the six servants in the Blatchford mansion yesterday. Whether the placing of the poison in the food of the servants was simply an accident or was done with intent is still unknown, and as no suspicion attaches to any one in the household it will probably remain so, as the place whence the food came has not been discovered.

Dr. Harris, the family physician, states that he made no secrecy about the affair from the first, but, on the contrary, told it to every one he knew. Nor was there any attempt on the part of the Blatchford family to keep it secret. From the first not only he himself, but Judge Blatchford and the family had all interested themselves to find out how the affair had happened. All the drug stores in the city had been visited on Thursday last to find out whether they had sold any arsenic, but none had been sold by any one of them. No traces of any such sale could be found. It was the same piece of corned beef that was eaten on Sunday and most severe. When he visited the people on. Wednesday he thought that some of them would die, but on Thursday he had become satisfied that Wednesday he thought that some of them would die, but on Thursday he had become satisfied that all would go right by the influence of the drugs he administered. The cook was still quite sick, but would probably be up to-day (Tuesday). Margaret, the woman who had been in the family thirty-four years, had been taken away in a carriage on Monday and would be all right very shortly. In fact, all were convalescent, unless something very extraordinary sheuld occur. The Doctor said that he nad become convinced that the poisening was done by the corned beet, because the swill man, Miller, had taken away the remainder of the beet, but nothing else from the house, and his family, all but the wife, who had not caten it, had been taken sick with violent purging and vomiting. On Sunday morning he went up in a carriage with Mrs. Blatchlord to Miller's house, as Ninth avenue and Seventieth street, and had taken away the bone, with a little meat shill afhering to it, of the corned beet, which he was certain had caused all the trouble. This had been given to a chemist, who was analyzing it. The result will be seen in a few days. All the other articles of food analyzed had failed to reveal the presence of any arsenic. The family of the Blatchfords had aiready suffered by the excitement attending the case, and Mrs. Blatchford was sick in bed. The family for a week past had been eating at the houses of friends and at restaurants. The Doctor said that Mr. Blatchford was agentleman of almost eighty years of age, and that his memory was very poor. He had been on the day when the meat was purchased to three grocery stores in the neighborhood, and to Fulton and Washington Markets, but he could not recollect where the meat was bought. He (the Doctor) had been in the morning to the three stores, but found that the corned beef had not been bought in any one of them. On Wednesday last he had suspected one of the morning to the three stores, but found that the corned beef had not been bought in any one of them. On Wednesday last he had susp

and would endeavor to get him to examine it analytically. It would take several days to make the examination, and then the result would probably be made public by Dr. Schangler.

The clerk who analyzed the tea said that it was perfectly good in every way. A gentleman familiar with the facts of the case said that he did not believe the corned beef had been poisoned at the butcher's, for if it had the remainner of the meat in the tub would also have been infected with the poison. It might possibly have come in contact with poison in the express wagon in which it went home, but in that case the inside pieces would not have been poisoned, so that even this last supposition was improbable.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Forty Tons of Gunpowder Accidentally Exploded at Waverley-Terrible Scenes of Devastation-The Drummond Colliery Again Under Control-The Union of Prince Edward Island with the Do-

HALIFAX, May 19, 1873. This community has been again startled with another explosion, fortunately, this time, unattended with loss of life. On Saturday night the drying house of the Acadia Powder Mill, at Waverley, a village about twelve miles from the city, caught fire. There were over forty tons of powder, in barrels, stored in the place at the time, and be fore assistance could be had to extinguish the fire the powder exploded, shivering the building and all the machinery in it to atoms. The report was heard in this city, and the concussion was perceptibly felt for several miles distant from the scene of the accident. In the immediate vicinity of the mill the trees were uprooted, plank road ways and bridges over the lake destroyed, store houses and dwellings shattered, and the scene

ways and orders over the take destroyed, storehouses and dwellings shattered, and the scene
yesterday looked as if the place had been shaken
with an earthquake. Five minutes before the accident the manager of the works and some of his
workmen were on the premises.

THE DRUMMOND DISASTER.

There is nothing new from the Drummond
collery. It is believed that the fire has been extinguished. Efforts will now be directed to pumping out the mine, and, if possible, saving property.

Prince Edward Island.

By the new terms agreed upon by the Dominion
government and the Prince Edward Island delegates for the admission of the island into the
Union, the latter receive an increase of annual aid
in legislative expenses from twenty-five thousand
dollars to thirty thousand dollars per year, and the
purchase of a steam dredge and Law Court buildings for 1,000 more than was before greed. Late
advices from Charlottetown represent that these
extra conditions will be satisfactory to the Islanders. The delegates will shortly return from Ottawa, when an address will be passed by the
Legislature to the Queen asking her to name
the day when the union shall go into effect. The
present Legislature will continue for the period it
was elected for. Six members are to serve in the
House of Commons.

THE MURDER OF THE SCISSORS GRINDER.

HUDSON, N. Y., May 19, 1873. Joseph Waltz, in his confession of having mur-dered Hulcher, the scissors grinder, states that the deed was done about ten o'clock P. M., on the 1st of May, or a little later. He went to the room occupied by Hulcher, whom he found asleep and struck him three times with the hatchet, the first time with the blunt part and twice with the sharp time with the blunt part and twice with the sharp side. He only groaned and all was over. Watte then took the body to the stone wall, where the traces of blood were found, and covered it up. There he left it until the next night, when he took it down into the orchard and buried it. The officers, having learned all they could, took him out, all shown suggestion, to the place where the body was buried in the orchard. A lew inches below the surface the body was found wrapped in ablanted. The head was horribly mangied. Walts also confesses to having burned three schoolhouses in the town and buried the books, which have been found at the place he designated. When asked why he committed the murder he replied:—"If one it for mischief and not for gain. The bad spirit was in, me and I wanted to do something bad."